DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: He vigorously pleaded for a second Capital in the South, documenting all relevant facts, statistics and maps. His strong views on the question of a second Capital are more relevant and timely today in view of many States pressing for autonomy. A second Capital nearer to them, no doubt, will give the much-needed emotional satisfaction and redress to the people in the South. It will also build a bridge between the Southern States for trans-regional functioning. They are now keeping themselves away from each other at an equidistance, while the Union Capital is in the tight ring of the Hindi-speaking States, with linguistic homogenity.

During the year of the centenary celebrations of Dr. Ambedkar, to give due respect to his views, it would be appropriate to have a national debate on this important proposal for a second Capital, as well as to have one or two Sessions of Parliament in the South, so that the differences between the North and the South may become clear and may receive the attention of the nation for a satisfactory solution.

Miserable plight of fishermen in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, at the outset, I am thankful to you for permitting me to make this Special Mention on the miserable condition of lakhs of fishermen in Andhra Pradesh.

Madam, there are lakhs of traditional fishermen living on the coastal belt of over 700 kms. in Andhra Pradesh. From time immemorial, they are fishing in the sea with their nets and catamarons. As there are no facilities, particularly, transport facilities, for marketing their catches immediately, they are not receiving remunerative prices for their catches. The middlemen immediately purchase the fish at a very low price and make money for themselves by selling the fish at high price in the urban centres, at the cost of these poor fishermen. We find that all these years there is no change in the living conditions of these fishermen with their small huts close to the seashore. They are satisfied with their small earnings, but their living standard is very low.

Now, these fishermen are losing their profession. They are living on hungry stomachs on many days in a month. The cause is the mechanised fishing vessels owned by financiers. They are permitted to fish only in the deep sea, i.e., 10 kms. away from the seashore. This is to provide protection to traditional fishermen depending on fishing with their catamarons and fishing nets. But the greedy owners of the mechanised fishing vessels, instead of confining themselves to their zone, are coming close to the shore and catching fish. Thus the traditional fishermen are losing their profession as they are failing to have catches in the zone allotted to them.

Unless this exploitation is stopped, lakhs of fishermen living on the seashore will have to go without food for certain days in a month. We may imagine what unlawful activities a hungry man will be forced to do to fill his hungry stomach. This dire poverty is leading to lawlessness and all, the preachings of our political parties for maintenance of law and order are going waste.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once stated that multiplication of machines is no development, but development means provision of employment to the people.

I respectfully request the Government that traditional occupations of the fishermen may be protected by taking some protective measures, like banning of preventing the mechanised fishing vessels to catch fish in the zone allotted to the fishermen on the sea shore.

Day-light dacoity at the Okhla Branch of State Bank of Patiala, New Delhi

SHRI ASHIS SEN (West Bengal): Sir, in the city of Delhi, capital of our country, everyday we are finding that plenty of serious crimes are being committed.

Yesterday morning the number was added because in the Okhla branch of the State Bank of Patiala there was a raid by armed dacoits. The gun-trotting persons can move about freely and there is no protection against them even though we are told that the Delhi police is very efficient and they are having so many cells to detect and deal with the crime. A serious crime has been committed. As many as five persons have been killed. We are told that the banking system is to be made more public so that the customers from all walks of society can come and have business with the bank. So long we had been hearing about these things taking place in border districts of Punjab. I had the occasion to mention about bank robberies and bank employees being killed by the gun-trotting people in Punjab. We demanded that adequate security should be provided by the State so that the bank employees are in a position to give service to the public without any fear or danger to the life. But now the whole thing has shifted to the capital. In Delhi, in Okhla area itself this has happened yesterday in the morning hours. We were told that four persons were killed. But today we are told that apart from the manager of the bank the head cashier has also been killed. The gunman who wanted to protect the property of the bank by preventing intruders to enter the bank was shot dead point-blank. The customer who was there to have some banking business, he was also similarly sprayed with bullets. In this manner things have been going on here in Delhi. In this situation how will we be able to expand the banking business? Will the common man be able to come and transact the business? The question comes materially, what is the protection against that? If the protection is not available, then I am very much worried whether the Bank Employees' Federation of India or any other organisation will be coming forward to say that we will be able to serve the public. On the contrary, they will rather like to keep the doors closed. Here what is going to happen to them? Who is going to take care if everyday things happen like this? We are told that even after 7 minutes police could not come even though there are danger signal arrangements if any robbery is taking place in any banking establishment.

Then comes the question, what is the security for them? My charge against the police here is that they are not at all taking care of the financial institutions, particularly the bank counters where the public come on work. There is absolutely no security for the bank staff. The robbers came, put revolvers on the heads of the Manager and the Cashier and said, "Open the vault." They had no option but to open the vault, and even after the vault was opened and Rs. 2 lakhs were looted, the robbers killed them on the spot itself. Now, with this state of affairs and the sense of insecurity which is prevailing here itself, Madam Deputy Chairman, I want you to just pull up the Ministry here, the Police Commissioner here and ask what type of administration they are having here for dealing with this type of things. Should I then call upon the bank people to close the doors of the banks and to bring the economic activity standstill, or will some action be taken by the Government not only in the city of Delhi but also in other parts of India? Earlier also I had made references to Punjab in this very House itself.

Every bank security guard should be provided, not with those big, long rifles with which it takes more time to move but with small, automatic weapons which are available these days, so that immediately they can react in such situations. That is why I am demanding of the Government of India—a probe is not an immediate problem, for that matter—to see that the security guards of every bank are provided with small, automatic weapons so that the staff and properties are protected and confidence of the people in attending banks for their day-to-day work is ensured.

Apart from all these, I am told that the General Manager of the bank has offered a certain compensation, but that is too meagre for the families of the young people who have been killed. The State must come forward and give an

[Shri Ashis Sen]

assurance to the bankmen that they would be taken good care of if such things happen and that some member of the family would be provided with a job in the bank if such things happen. That is what I have to say.

I would urge upon the Government through you, Madam, that immediate steps should be taken against recurrence of such incidents. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister of State for Home Affairs is here and I am sure he has taken note of it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Madam, I have taken note of it. It is a serious incident that the honourable Member has mentioned, and we are collecting further details. Some information has been received. I had a discussion with the DCP of Delhi this morning about this incident. I have collected some information, but I am waiting for some more information so that, if necessary, a statement on this can be made in the House, if possible, today itself. If sufficient information is not available today, then, maybe tomorrow, myself or my senior Minister will be able to make a statement. But, whatever it is, if there is any dereliction of duty on the part of anybody in the Police Department, that will also be dealt with severely.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): What about recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what he is saying. He is looking into the matter, the loopholes, if any. He will look into it.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: The honourable Member has made very valid suggestions. Some of his suggestions are really good. They will be looked into... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHIS SEN: I have said particularly about the type of weapon provided, that instead of the big, long rifle now used, small, automatic weapons should be provided. They are not taking care of it ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sen, the Minister reacted to my direction and said that he is going to look into all these aspects so that such things do not take place in future.

Likely closure of H.E.C., Ranchi

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा *(बिहार)* : महोदया, आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं । महोदया, जब नेहरू जी प्रधान मंत्री थे तो बिहार प्रदेश के रांची में 1963 में "हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन" नाम का एक कारखाना खोला गया था । इसमें लगभग बीस हजार लोग काम करते हैं और आज के दिन में उसमें पन्द्रह सौ करोड़ की लागत पूंजी है । इस कारखाने को इस उद्देश्य से खोला गया था कि यह एक मदर प्लांट की तरह काम करेगा और देश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए यह कारखाना उपयोगी साबित होगा । दूसरे नये कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये जो आवश्यक अंग तैयार करने होंगे, कारखाना तैयार करने होंगे वह डिफरेंट पार्ट्स इस कारखाने में तैयार होना था । ऐसे बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट के पार्ट्स को तैयार करने का काम था और केंद्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न संयंत्रों से इसे आर्डर मिलने थे । लेकिन महोदया, दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि शुरू से ही इस कारखाने के साथ केंद्रीय सरकार और प्रांतीय सरकार ने सौतेला व्यवहार किया है और धीरे-धीरे इसको मारने की कोशिश की है । महोदया, पिछले दिनों से यह कारखाना बराबर घाटे में चल रहा है । महोदया, इसमें लगभग 40–50 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा प्रति वर्ष हो रहा है । इस घाटे के कई कारण हैं । एक तो मिस-मैनेजमेंट है और दूसरा ट्रेड यूनियन की साझेदारी से वहां घपलेबाजी चल रही है। महोदया; हालत यह है कि 1987 से तो